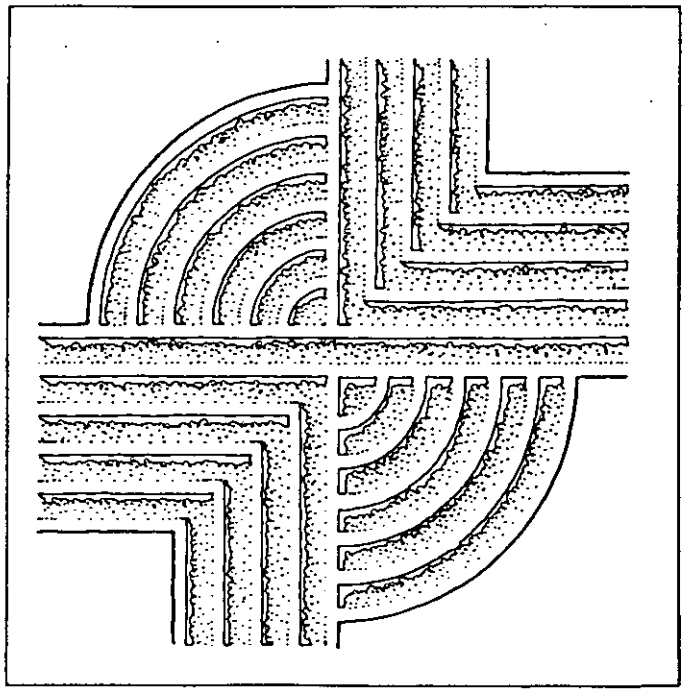
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MARLOWE CREEK MINE TRACT, LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA



RESEARCH CONTRIBUTION 108

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MARLOWE CREEK MINE TRACT, LEXINGTON COUNTY, SOUTH CAROLINA

Prepared For:
Mr. Mack S. Duncan
J.M. Huber Company
One Huber Road
Macon, Georgia 31298

Prepared By:
Natalie Adams
Michael Trinkley

Chicora Research Contribution 108

Chicora Foundation, Inc.
P.O. Box 8664 ▫ 861 Arbutus Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29202
803/787-6910

May 4, 1993

Introduction

This investigation was conducted by Ms. Natalie Adams of Chicora Foundation, Inc. for Mr. Mack S. Duncan of the J.M. Huber Company. The 31 acre tract is situated on a knoll, at the confluence of Marlowe Creek and an intermittent stream in Lexington County. The tract is bounded by the lowlands of Marlowe Creek to the north and east, the lowlands of the intermittent stream to the south, and by a cemetery and other property owned by the J.M. Huber Company to the west (Figure 1).

Within the proposed mining tract are Bentwood and Mackinaw roads which form a Y-intersection near the center of the tract. In addition, several old farm roads bisect the tract. The 31 acre tract is to be developed as a mining operation for the extraction of kaolin clays. Land alterations will include the construction of a percolation tank as well as a series of berms. In addition, the remaining areas will be subject to actual mining. These activities are likely to impact archaeological resources in the project tract.

This study is intended to provide a detailed explanation of the archaeological survey of the Marlowe Creek mining tract and the findings. Chicora received a request for a proposal on March 26, 1993. This proposal was accepted in April of 1993.

The project included examination of the statewide archaeological site files held by the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology for information pertinent to the project area. In addition, the South Carolina Department of Archives and History was consulted about National Register properties in the area. No National Register properties were found to be located in the project area (Tracy Powers, personal communication, April 27, 1993). The field investigations were conducted April 28, 1993 by Ms. Natalie Adams and Mr. Neils Taylor. This field work involved 16 person hours. Laboratory and report production were conducted at Chicora's laboratories in Columbia, South Carolina on April 29-30, 1993.

Effective Environment

Lexington County is bounded to the north by Newberry County, to the east by Richland and Calhoun counties, to the south by Orangeburg County, and to the west by Aiken and Saluda counties. The project area falls within the Sandhills region. The geology of the Sandhills is characterized by marine-deposited sediments and the project area is characterized by Lakeland soils which are excessively drained (Lawrence 1976: 25, 78).

The county, situated in central South Carolina, lies in two physiographic provinces: the Piedmont Plateau to the northwest of the "fall line" and the Sandhills to the southeast.

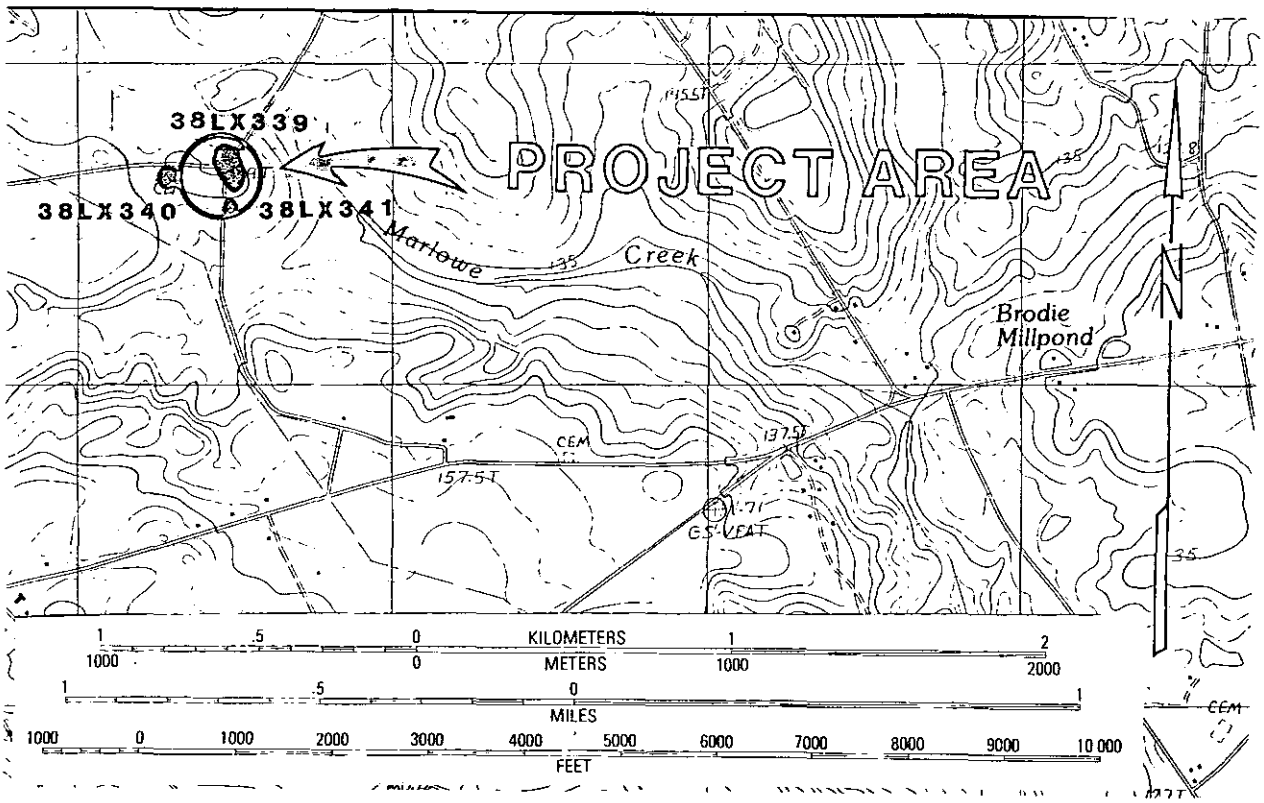


Figure 1. Vicinity of the Marlowe Creek mine, Steedman USGS Quadrangle, 1986.

In the vicinity of the Fall Line, dividing the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, major physiographic and geologic subdivisions occur which likely influenced human occupation. On major drainages, such as the Congaree, the occurrence of rapids could interfere with water travel and the location of early historic occupation on the Fall Line reflects this concern (Jones 1971; Mills 1972:157). The Fall Line also strongly influenced prehistoric occupation since its location between two major ecotones could allow exploitation of a greater diversity of resources.

The topography of the county is strongly influenced by streams and drainageways. The main divides form broad ridgetops. These ridges range from gently sloping to moderately sloping. Stream flood plains are narrow. Along the major branches and creeks the land is strongly sloping to moderately steep. Elevations on the ridges and main divides are 350 to 500 feet above mean sea level. Along the main streams they are 200 to 300 feet (Lawrence 1976:81). Elevations in the project area range from 423 to 450 feet above sea level.

Mills notes that the quality of stone is excellent in the Lexington District. He also comments on a number of other rocks and minerals in the county:

> There is no limestone in this district; but there is a species of chalk, or potter's clay, found, which is used in the place of chalk. Congaree Bluff, on the river, presents a beautiful, variegated, pink-coloured stone, of a soft and soapy nature; at the Wateree creek, northeast corner of the district, slatestone is found. The only metallic substance discovered here is iron; this, however, is too small in quantity and poor in quality to be noticed (Mills 1972:614 [1826]).

In general the soils in the west and central portions of Lexington County are part of the Lakeland-Blaney association. These soils are well to excessively well drained. Some are sandy throughout and some have a loamy subsoil and a fragipan. Soils in the project are Blaney sand, with peripheral lower area containing Lynn Haven loamy sand and Pelion loamy sand. Blaney sand is well drained, while Pelion is moderately well drained, and Lynn Haven is poorly drained.

The Saluda and Congaree Rivers drain the eastern portion of the county, and the north fork of the Edisto River drains the western portion. Numerous smaller streams (such as Marlowe Creek) are found throughout the county. Mills notes that:

> From these rivers a number of small streams branch off, the greater furnishing many fine mill-seats, on which saw-mills are mostly erected (Mills 1972:614 [1826]).

Indeed, Mills Atlas (1825) shows a large number of mills on the creeks of Lexington District.

Vegetation in the Sandhills region is characterized by two major forest types: the longleaf and loblolly pine communities (Frothingham and Nelson 1944:19-21). These communities consist primarily of pine with several species of hardwoods including gum and oak (Braun 1950: 285-286). Currently, the vegetation in the surrounding area consists of mixed pine/hardwood with a light understory of vegetation. The tract itself contains planted pine and mixed pine/hardwood. The planted pines occur in areas that were once under cultivation.

Timber was of great importance to the residents of Lexington District as is evidenced by the presence of a large quantity of saw mills. Mills states:

> Lexington is noted for the fine quality of its timber, the long leaf pine mostly prevailing. It is no uncommon thing to find trees of this description girthing six or seven feet. Besides the poplar, walnut, maple, and various species of the oak, there are the mock-orange, evergreen, elm, hickory, ash, gum, &c. Of

fruit trees there are, the peach, plum, cherry, pear, quince, and apple; besides the native grapes, and various nuts and melons (Mills 1972:617 [1826]).

The climate of Lexington County is temperate and is characterized by mild winters and warm summers. Rainfall measures 46 to 48 inches per year with the rainiest months being July and August. During the summer, temperatures reach 90 degrees or higher on an average of 49 days. Winters are mild, and on 60 percent of the days, the temperature drops as low as 32 degrees (Lawrence 1976).

Background Research

General Lexington County History

General accounts of Lexington County history are presented by Anderson (1975), Gay (1974), Goodyear (1976), Meriwether (1940), Michie (1989), and Trinkley (1974). Most of these histories focus on the eastern portion of county near the Congaree River.

Lexington County was first occupied by Europeans who built a fortified military garrison (Fort Congaree) in 1718 on the site of an a former Congaree Indian village. A second fortification was established 2 1/2 miles north after attacks by Iroquois from the Ohio Valley upon settlers in the late 1740s. These two forts were significant in the defence of the Carolina backcountry (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:132).

The first large trading post in central South Carolina was built near the old Congaree fort site in 1733. This post was an exchange center between Charles Town and the western settlements (Michie 1989). During this year the area received political identity as Congaree District. Two years later it was renamed Saxe Gotha in an attempt to bring immigrants from Germany and Switzerland to the piedmont. Most of these early settlers were small farmers while the more prosperous ones operated stores, trading posts, saw and grist mills.

When the wagon road between the town and Augusta was opened in 1754, river traffic increased. A ferry operation began over the Congaree, and the village moved towards the ferry site where Granby Village was established sometime before 1774. As the head of navigation on the Congaree River, Granby became an important commercial center. Indigo, cotton, manufactured ropes, Indian corn, beeswax, and other goods from Saxe Gotha and the up country were transported to Charles Town where they were exchanged for salt, fabrics and other merchandise needed in the interior (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:134).

During the American Revolution Fort Granby, below the present town of Cayce, was the major outpost for British regulars in the area. In 1785, Lexington County was established in the Orangeburg District. With the development of Columbia, across the river, Granby Village declined in importance. The county seat was then moved from Granby Village to the town of Lexington (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:135-

136).

By 1860 the county contained 73 saw mills, one cotton and wool mill, eight carriage and wagon makers, one sash and blind factory, two boot and shoe makers, one tannery, one blacksmith, one turpentine distillery, one printing establishment, and one wooden bucket factory. Also, Guignard Brickworks, established in 1804, was a prospering business. The largest single pre-war industry by far was the Saluda Factory on the Congaree (see Trinkley 1989).

During the Civil War Union forces invaded Lexington County and shelled the city of Columbia from the west bank of the Congaree. After the war most families were left destitute. Economic recovery was slow, aggravated by lack of capital and heavy reliance on an unproductive agricultural economy (Central Midlands Regional Planning Council 1974:136-137).

Site Specific History

Research into the specific title of the survey tract was hampered by the loss of Lexington County's records during the Civil War. Consequently, it was not immediately possible to trace the title prior to the late antebellum.

While Mills' Atlas fails to reveal any occupation in the project area (Figure 2), it does

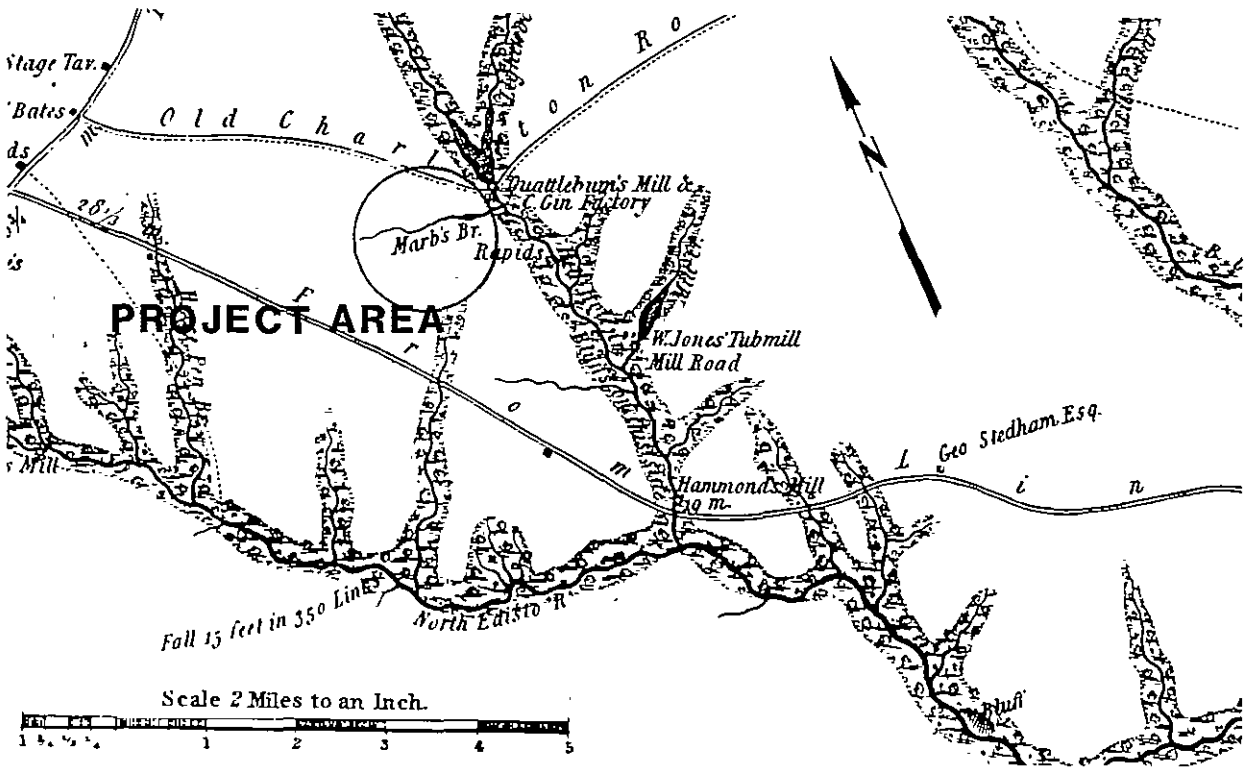


Figure 2. Mills Atlas (1825) showing project area.

indicate the importance of Lexington's creeks both to industry and also to the traveler. What is today often referred to as Lightwood Creek was then Hell Hole Creek. Hammonds Mill was located at what is today the S-76 crossing, while upstream was W. Jones' Tubmill (perhaps akin to a tub engine, or a device used to raise water by means of a chain of tubs), and at what is today the S-77 crossing was Quattlebaum's Mill and Cotton Gin Factory (today the mill pond is called Brody's, Brodies' or even Brodie). Marb's Branch on Mills' Atlas is today Marlow Branch.

The earliest identified account of the property is the 1852 sale of 216 acres by J.K. Kneece to Andrew J. Clark for $540 (Lexington County RMC, DB R, p. 502). The deed goes on to reveal that while Kneece sold the land, he reserved half of the timber "that can be converted to Saw Mill use" as well as half interest in the mill "about to be built, between the said J.K. Kneece, and the said A.J. Clark, with all necessary Mill privileges to the same, also the right of damming and Flooding on said land" located on Marlow Creek. The deed indicates that the 216 acres are part of two previous grants -- one to Sanders Corley and another to Francis Davis. A plat of the property, made in 1850, could not be located during this study. It is likely that the damming and flooding described in the deed resulted in the creation of the mill pond today situated about 800 feet north-northeast of the survey tract.

In 1865 John and Thomas Waters devised their one-third interest in 200 acres of land and the sawmill "built by Kneece and Clark" on Marlow Creek to Andrew J. Clark (Lexington County RMC, DB W, p. 631). This deed, however, references the land adjoining Ellis Waters, A. Halman and others, at "Halls Old Place." It is not clear if this tract is the same as that deeded by Kneece, or if it represents an adjacent tract. Regardless, it is clear that Clark was intent upon clearing his title to the property and saw mill, suggesting that it was still in operation after the Civil War.

The property remained in the Clark family, passing from A.J. Clark to his sons, A. Silas Clark and J. Press Clark. In 1907 A. Silas Clark deeded the tract to his brother, J. Press Clark to secure a loan. The recital noted that the property consisted of 220 acres "more or less," and was "commonly known as the Old Homestead of Jack Clark, deceased" (Lexington County RMC, DB 3A, p. 296). In 1919 the loan was paid off and J. Press Clark deeded the land back to A. Silas Clark, noting that the property had been willed to both brothers:

> to take care of and support our father and mother during their natural lives. A.S. Clark has taken care of and supported our father and mother all during their lives and now they are dead and he is entitled to this land . . . . I have no claim or interest in said land" (Lexington County RMC, DB 3L, p. 97).

A plat was made by E.L. Hartley in 1919, apparently after the land was returned to A.S. Clark (Lexington County RMC, PB 4G, p. 68; Figure 3). Shown is a roughly linear tract of land incorporating 226½ acres and bisected east-west by Marlow Branch and the mill pond, which is clearly shown. The road network on the property is virtually identical to that

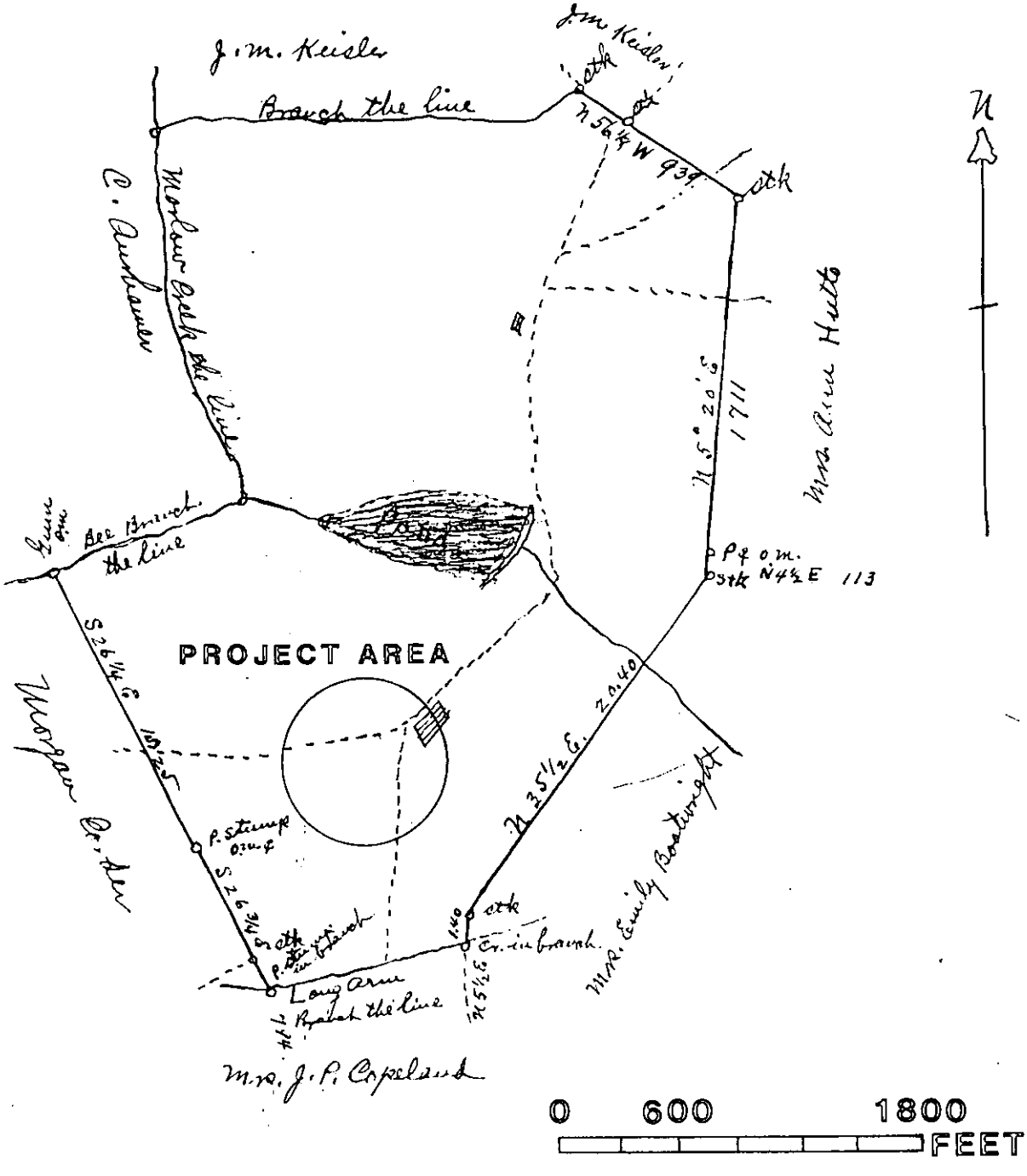


Figure 3. 1919 plat of the Clark property.

present today. What may be cultivated land is shown encompassing the eastern portion of the project area. To the north of the mill pond, about 2000 feet from the project area is the only structure shown on the plat, perhaps representing the "Old Homestead of Jack Clark."

Sometime prior to 1937, likely during the height of the depression, Clark lost the property, ending his family's ownership of the original Kneece and Clark mill. The Federal Land Bank of Columbia sold the 220 acre tract on February 16, 1937 to Margaret C. Mitchell (aka Margaret C. Ridgell) (Lexington County RMC, DB 4Y, p. 348).

A 1939 ACSC aerial photograph (ASX-1-28) reveals that the bulk of the project area was being actively cultivated, although there is little indication of terracing. A large settlement occupied the area on the east edge of the ridge top, east of the dirt road. While the photograph quality is not adequate to reveal details, it is clear that a number of buildings were present in what appears to be a grassed or pasture area. The vicinity of the one structure shown on the 1919 plat is a wooded area between two cultivated fields, suggesting that although no longer occupied, the "old homestead" was not subject to cultivation.

About 1000 feet west of the settlement shown in the aerial is an uncultivated square on the south side of the road. Comparison to a modern topographic map reveals that this is the cemetery, indicating that it was clearly laid out in the 1930s, although it is not mentioned in any of the examined plats. The location of this cemetery is unusual -- it is not clearly associated with what is assumed to be the original Clark "homestead" about 2000 feet to the northeast, nor is it particularly close to the 1939 settlement, assumed to represent a newer Clark settlement.

The 1940 Lexington County Highway Map (Figure 4) provides some additional evidence concerning the project area's recent land use. Nearby Kneece had a population of 10, presumably descendants of J.K. Kneece who built the sawmill with Clark. The cemetery is shown on the highway map, as is the occupied "farm unit" to the east of the north-south running road. On the south side of the mill pond the highway map also shows a vacant industrial building, which probably represents the remains of an early twentieth century mill building. To the north is the old Clark homestead.

The 1944 edition of the 15' Gilbert USGS topographic map (Figure 5) shows little additional information. Both the farm and the cemetery are present, although the mill pond is absent, suggesting that by this time it was choked by weeds and debris. By 1967, when the current topographic sheet was first issued, neither farm is shown, although the cemetery is still present.

The parcel was devised by Margaret C. Ridgell to E. Clement Ridgell and his wife, Frances H. Ridgell in 1967 (Lexington County RMC, DB 5P, p. 300). Today the owner of the tract is listed as Frances Ridgell, who inherited it from her husband (Lexington County Tax Assessor TMS # 8200-01-029).

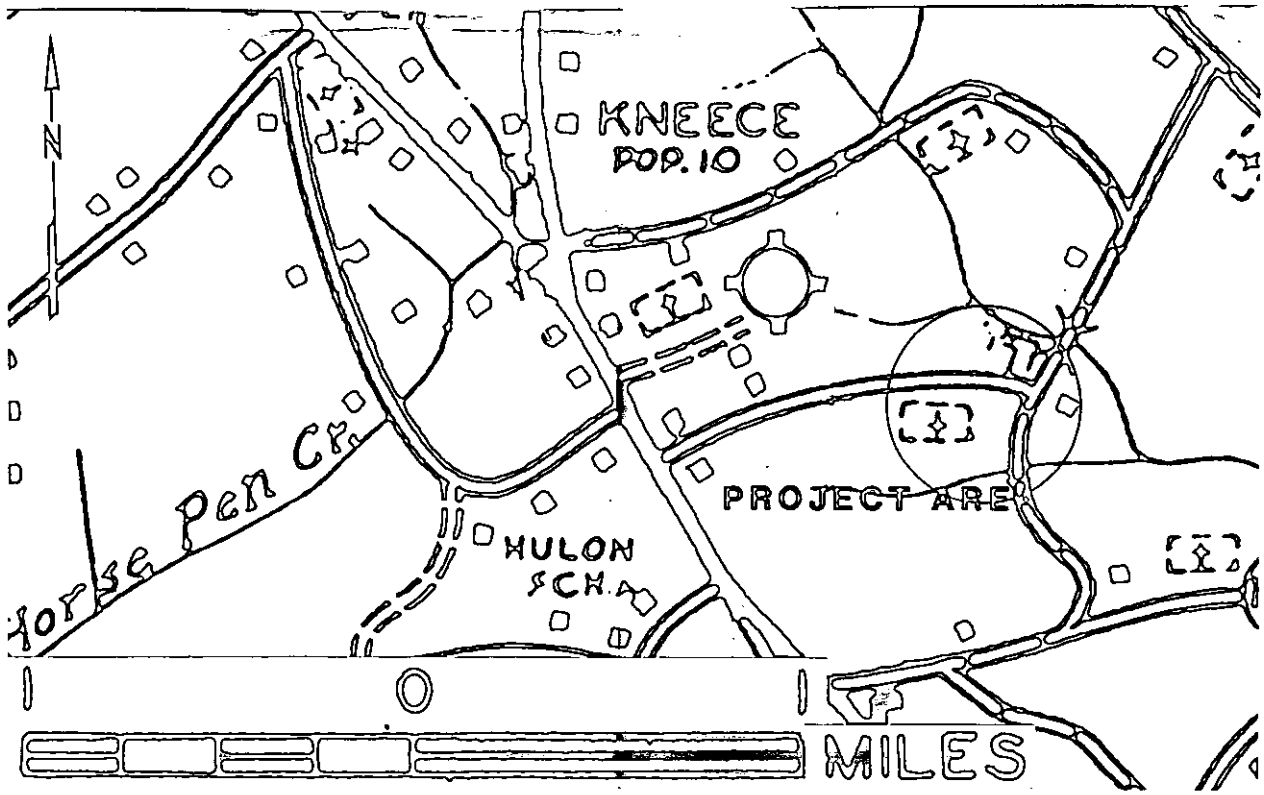


Figure 4. 1940 Lexington County Highway Map.

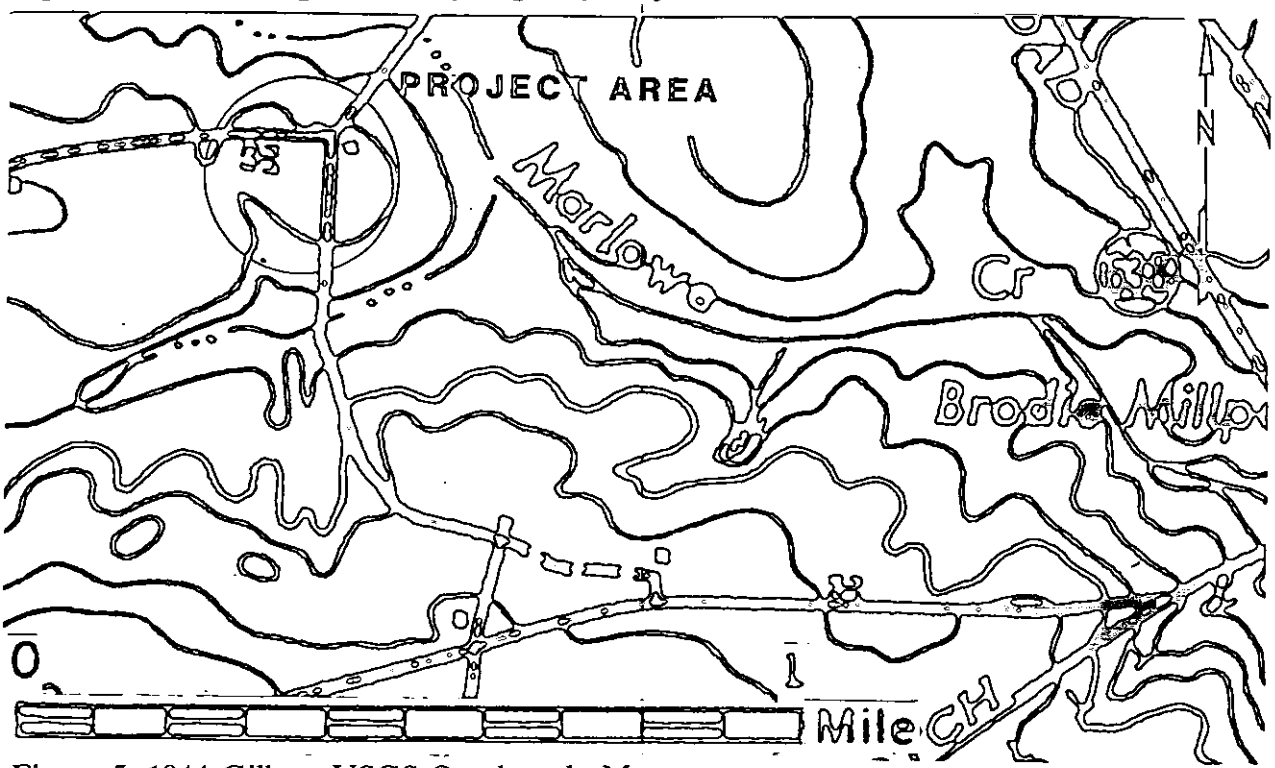


Figure 5. 1944 Gilbert USGS Quadrangle Map.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Previous archaeological investigations in Lexington County include a number of surveys, and are presented in Carrillo (1976), Ferguson (1976), Goodyear and Harmon (1979), Harmon (1980), Roberts (1990), Tippett (1982), and Trinkley (1980). Excavations have occurred at only a few sites including the Taylor site (Michie 1971), the Manning site (Lee 1978), Thom's Creek (Trinkley 1974; Michie 1969), and 38LX5 (Anderson 1979; Trinkley 1980). These few studies have resulted in some conclusions about the prehistoric occupation of creek drainages (characteristic of the project area). Ferguson (1976:21) found that larger prehistoric sites were located on ridge spurs, valley hillsides, or swamp edges. Sites were generally smaller in upland areas. In adjacent Aiken County, Hanson et al. (1981:40-44) found that mesic terraces were very important to human habitation, pointing to multiseasonal or year-round occupation of these landforms. Other areas, such as tributary bottoms, river swamp, and upland Sandhills, were limited to seasonal resource procurement and food processing.

Very little historical archaeology has been conducted in the county. The most intensive work has been conducted to locate Fort Congaree (e.g.. Anderson 1975; Michie 1989; Trinkley 1974). The most comprehensive study of Sandhill region historic settlement was compiled by Brooks and Crass (1991) based on historical and archaeological information from the Savannah River Site. They found that during the first century of occupation, settlement was strongly oriented toward major watercourses. By the late eighteenth century, settlement had progessed up the larger drainages. Upland settlement was very sparse. This pattern persisted up to the mid-nineteenth century. During the postbellum and modern periods, settlement patterning reflects an increase in the use of the upland sandhill and a progressive trend away from surface water (Brooks and Crass 1991:78-79).

Because of the ridge spur landform, the presence of well drained soils, and the proximity of Marlowe Creek, the project area was believe to have a high probability of containing both historic and prehistoric sites.

Field Methods

The initially proposed field techniques involved the placement of shovel tests at 100 foot intervals in transects 100 feet apart. Should sites (defined by the presence of two or more artifacts from either surface survey or shovel tests within a 25 feet area) be identified by shovel testing, further tests would be used to obtain data on site boundaries, artifact quantity and diversity, site integrity, and temporal affiliation. The information required for completion of South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology site forms would be collected and photographs would be taken, if warranted in the opinion of the field investigators.

All soil would be screened through ¼ inch mesh, with each test numbered sequentially. Each test would measure about 1 foot square and would normally be taken to

a depth of at least one foot. All cultural remains would be collected, except for shell, mortar, and brick, which would be quantitatively noted in the field and discarded. Notes would be maintained for profiles at any sites encountered.

The actual field methods did not deviate from the initial plan. Twenty-one transects were used to examine the property and a total of 112 shovel tests were excavated. In addition, the dirt roads running through the property were subject to pedestrian survey.

Laboratory Analysis

The cleaning and analysis of artifacts was conducted in Columbia at the Chicora Foundation laboratories on April 29 and 30, 1993. These materials are being catalogued and accessioned for curation at the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology. Field notes and photographic materials have been prepared for curation using archival standards and will be transferred to the South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology as soon as the project is complete. Analysis of the collections followed professionally accepted standards with a level of intensity suitable to the quantity and quality of the remains.

Results

The intensive shovel testing and pedestrian survey of the Marlowe Creek mining site identified three new sites in the 31 acre tract. These sites consist of 38LX339, 38LX340, and 38LX341.

38LX339 is located on either side of the intersection of Bentwood and Mackinaw roads. The site consists of three structural remains and a trash dump associated with the Clark farm complex. In addition, the site contains a small prehistoric lithic scatter (Figure 6). Structure 1 (the main house) was tied into the east-west staked line running through the property, providing XY coordinates. Structure 1 is located at N18°E, 63 feet from X507Y414. Structure 2 (a possible root cellar) is located at N35°W from Structure 1 and 33 feet (same orientation) from the intersection. Structure 3 (possible smoke house) is located at N8°E, 132 feet from Structure 2. A trash dump was also found on the property it is located 180 feet due south of Structure 1. The lithic scatter is located in the road spoil just west of Mackinaw Road at the intersection.

Shovel testing of the entire 31 acre tract revealed that archaeological remains associated with the Clark farm were restricted to areas immediately around structures or in the 200 by 200 foot surface scatter associated with the trash dump.

Structure 1 is located just east of the intersection of Bentwood and Mackinaw Roads. Above ground remains consist of two stone chimney bases most likely associated with the structure shown on early to mid-twentieth century maps. These chimneys measure 5 feet

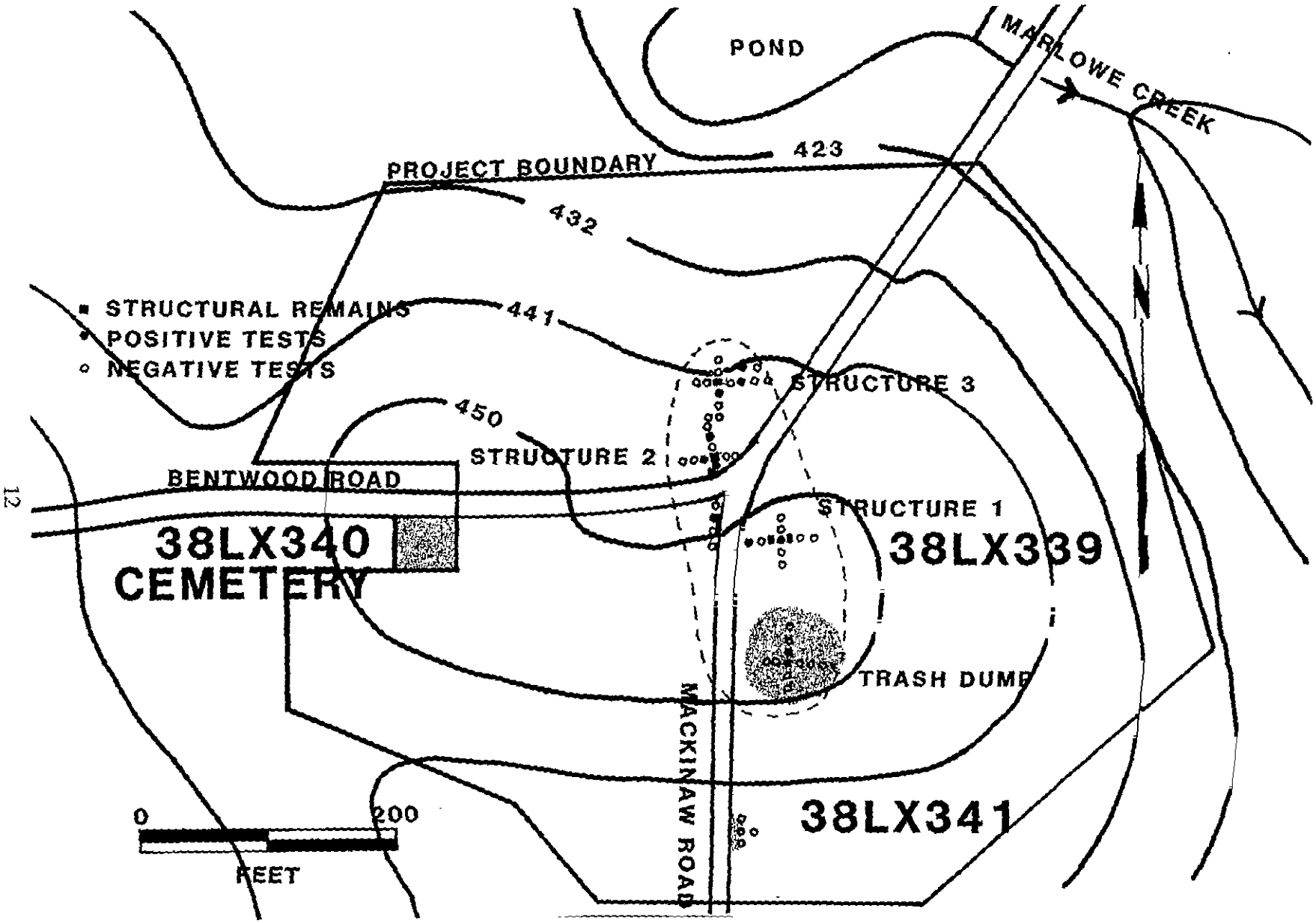


Figure 6. Clark farm complex (38LX339).

east-west by 5.3 feet north-south and are 19 feet from one another (see Figure 7a). Using the long axis of the chimneys, the structure is oriented at N10°W.

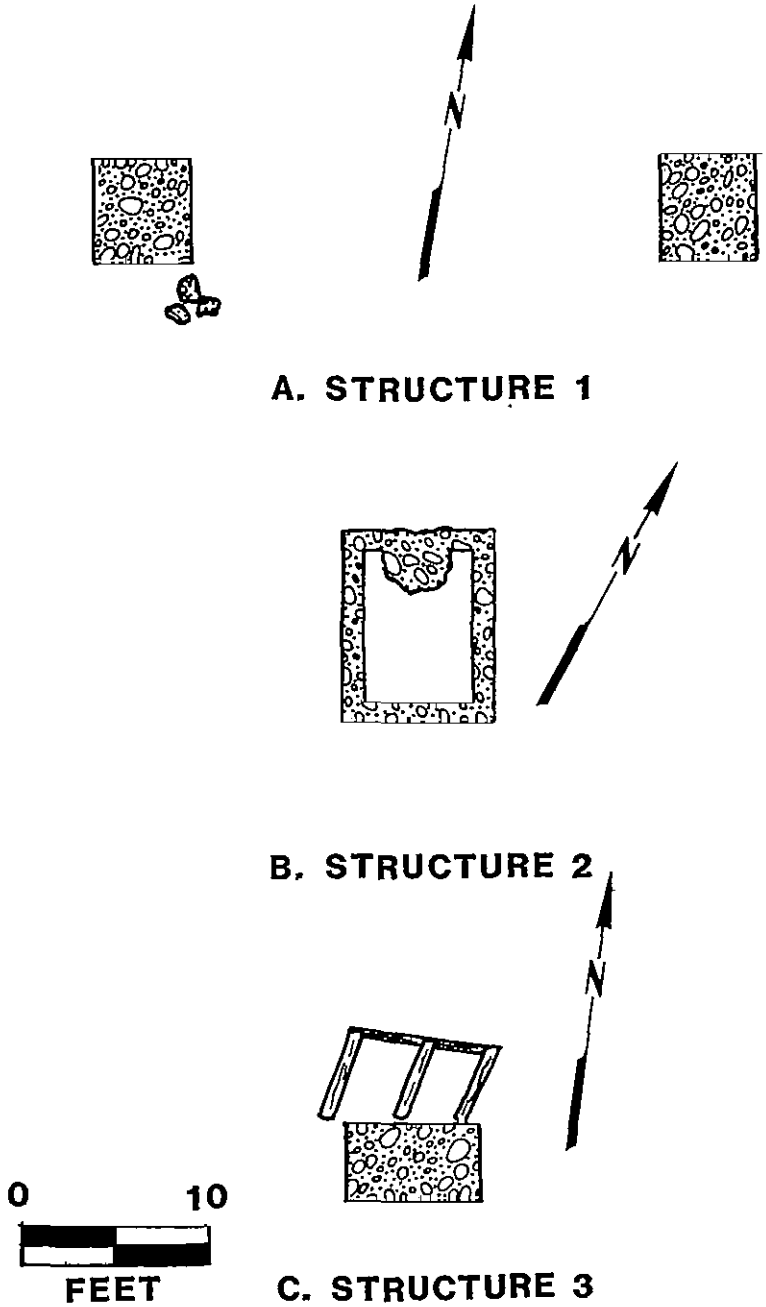
Surface visibility was poor around the house. Therefore, no surface collection could be made. Nine shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in cardinal directions around the structure. Two yielded archaeological remains. They include two cut nail fragments and one 50d wire nail. Inspection of the structure area located a displaced brick pier. These bricks were machine made. However, several examples of handmade bricks were found which may have come from the original Clark homestead. Two different sizes of handmade bricks were noted. One measured 7¾ x 3½ x 2½ inches and was reddish brown (2.5YR4/4) in color. The second specimen measured ? x 4 x 2½ inches and was pink (5YR7/4) in color. One size of machine made brick was found which measured 7½ x 3½ x 2¼ inches and was red (2.5YR5/6) in color.

Structure 2 is located just north of the intersection of Bentwood and Mackinaw Roads and just south of a power line right of way. Visible remains consist of a six by eight foot rock lined cellar, approximately 3.2 feet deep (Figure 7b). The walls are approximately one foot thick. Three walls are intact while the north wall is decayed and is overgrown with plants. It is probable that a staircase exists or existed on the north wall. No chimney, indicating a domestic function, was located; therefore, the structure may be a root cellar. The cellar is oriented N16°W.

Surface visibility was generally poor except north of the structure in the powerline right of way. The surface collection from this area consists of four undecorated whitewares, one milk glass fragment, one cobalt blue glass fragment, two clear glass fragments, and two amethyst glass fragments. Noted, but not collected, were a large number of rusted tin cans. Eleven shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in cardinal directions. Of these, four yielded archaeological remains. They include one greenish-brown alkaline glazed stoneware sherd, one window glass, one brown Clorox bottle glass, and one unidentified iron fragment.

Structure 3 is located by a spring head approximately 132 feet north of Structure 2. Above ground remains consist of a rock chimney base and three six foot lengths of shaved tree posts (approximately six inches in diameter) nailed to a one by six inch plank approximately seven feet long. The chimney measures four by seven feet with its short axis oriented at N10°W (Figure 7c). The location of the building in a low area next to a spring suggests that it was an outbuilding rather than a residence. The presence of a chimney indicates that it may have been a smokehouse.

Surface visibility was poor and no surface collection was made. However, a Savannah River Stemmed projectile point was found lying on top of the chimney base. Whether it was originally found on the property or on adjacent property is unknown. The raw material is banded rhyolite. The length of the entire point is 65.6 mm, the length of the blade is 53.9 mm, the blade width is 28.5 mm, the blade thickness is 8.7 mm and the haft width is 16.6 mm. Eleven shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in cardinal directions. In



ructural remains at 38LX339; A) Structure 1; B) Structure 2; C) Structure 3.

addition, two shovel tests were excavated adjacent to an area where the spring had just been cleaned out. Locals had told Mr. Mack S. Duncan that they had found "Indian pottery" while the were digging out the spring and these two tests were used to explore that area. Three of the thirteen shovel tests contained archaeological remains. They include two 9d wire nails and one cut nail fragment.

The trash dump is located just north of an old east-west running field road approximately 180 feet south of Structure 1. Surface collection indicated that the dump measures about 200 by 200 feet in size. Collected were three unglazed buff bodied earthenwares, six undecorated whitewares, two blue edged whitewares (one with gilding), one blue sponge decorated whiteware, one white porcelain, four decalcomania porcelains, one aqua bottle glass, two amethyst glass, three cobalt blue glass, and two pale yellow glass vase fragments (with etched floral design). Noted, but not collected, was a toy vacuum cleaner and two bicycle tires. Eleven shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals from the posited center of the dump. Of these, two produced subsurface remains. They include one fragment of window glass, one fragment of melted window glass, and 11 clear bottle glass.

In addition to these historic remains, a small prehistoric lithic scatter was found at the intersection of Mackinaw and Bentwood roads (Figure 6). Surface collected in an area of road spoil were 14 quartz flakes, one fragment of green speckled stone tile, and one orange and white lead glazed earthenware. Four shovel tests at 25 foot intervals were excavated in the area. Only one yielded subsurface remains. This test was located in the spoil pile that was surface collected. Remains include eight quartz flakes, one clear glass, and one green glass. Tables 1 and 2 present the mean ceramic date and the pattern analysis for the site.

Based on the historical research into the Clark property the complex associated with 38LX339 was constructed sometime between 1919 and 1939. The 1919 plat (Figure 3) shows only plowed fields in the area of the site, but by 1939 the site was occupied, based on the

Table 1.
Mean Ceramic Date for 38LX339

Ceramic	xi	fi	fi x xi
Whiteware, undecorated	1895	10	18950
blue edged	1853	1	1853
gild blue edged	1917	1	1917
sponged	1860	1	1860
Porcelain, white	1883	1	1883
decalcomania	1926	4	7704
Total		**18**	**34167**

MCD = 34167 ÷ 18 = 1898.2

Table 2.
Artifact Pattern for 38LX339

Artifact Group	#	%
Kitchen	48	78.7
Architecture	10	16.4
Furniture	2	3.3
Activities	1	1.6
Total	**61**	**100.0**

ACSC aerial photograph. Although the mean ceramic date is 1898.2 (Table 1), ceramics such as whitewares are still being made, so it is probable that this date is not a true representation of the time of site occupation, particularly given the historical evidence.

The kitchen artifact group is quite high for a white owned farmstead. Excavations at the Finch and Webb farms in Spartanburg County yielded 58.8% and 57.0% kitchen related artifacts (Joseph et al. 1991). While Stine (1989) found 80.2% kitchen related artifacts at an early twentieth century white owned farmstead in Iredell County, North Carolina, Joseph et al. (1991:175) attribute to having extant architecture. Clearly, extant remains at 38LX339 cannot explain the high kitchen category. Since most of the remains were surface collected, it is probable that the high visibility of ceramics and glass on the ground surface affected the pattern.

The central UTM coordinates for 38LX339 are E454480 N3747720 and the soils are well drained Blaney sands. The site is approximately 500 feet east-west by 600 feet north-south in size. The Ap horizon typically consisted of 0.9 feet of dark grayish-brown (2.5YR4/2) sand. Subsoil consists of pale brown (10YR6/4) sand.

Site 38LX339 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. While the site exhibits little disturbance, artifact density is very low and it is unlikely that excavation will locate any dense subsurface remains. It is doubtful that any subsurface features exist since people often dumped garbage at the edge of fields or burned trash in barrels. Other sites dating to this period (with standing architecture and family members who remember the property in the early twentieth century) are more suitable for addressing research questions related to early twentieth century lifeways.

38LX340 is located just outside of the proposed mining area. This site consists of the Clark family cemetery and contains the remains of at least 10 individuals. The earliest grave belongs to A.J. Clark who died in 1892. The latest grave belongs to Thomas A. Barr who died May 29, 1977.

The central UTM coordinates are E454300 N3747660 and the soils are well drained

Blaney sand. The cemetery is approximately 75 by 75 feet in size.

38LX340 is recommended as eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The cemetery can contribute biocultural and anthropological data on nineteenth and early twentieth century Midlands farming communities. Recent work has examined the burial hardware as an indication of status and wealth, as well as date of burial. Other work has focused on the forensic study of skeletal remains to yield information on demography, diet, and disease patterns of the population (see Trinkley and Hacker-Norton 1984; Garrow et al. 1985; Rose 1985). The Clark cemetery, in conjunction with these earlier studies, can be used to compare the health, diet, status, and wealth of nineteenth century whites and blacks.

38LX341 is located 450 feet south of the intersection of Mackinaw and Bentwood roads on the east side of Mackinaw Road. The site was initially identified in the spoil of the road. Artifacts in the spoil were collected which consisted of two quartz flakes. Four shovel tests were excavated at 25 foot intervals in the site area. None contained subsurface remains.

The central UTM coordinates are E454460 N3747600 and the soils are well drained Blaney sands. The site encompasses a 10 by 10 foot area (based on surface remains). The Ap horizon typically consisted of 0.8 feet of dark grayish-brown (2.5YR4/2) sand. Subsoil consists of pale brown (10YR6/4) sand.

Site 38LX341 is recommended as not eligible for inclusion on the National Register. The site is small and has been badly disturbed by the construction or maintenance of Mackinaw Road.

Summary and Recommendations

As a result of the archaeological survey of the 31 acre Marlowe Creek mine site, three new sites (38LX339, 38LX340, and 38LX341) were discovered. Of these three site, one (38LX340, the Clark family cemetery) is recommended for inclusion on the National Register. Although located outside of the study area, the site may be threatened by encroaching land use. The boundaries of the cemetery or of the Marlowe Creek mine site (in the vicinity of the cemetery) should be clearly marked so that no accidental damage occurs to the site. No further investigations at 38LX339 and 38LX341 are recommended by Chicora Foundation.

Based on the historical research into the Clark property, the location of the settlement changed between 1919 and 1939. The old settlement was located on a slope north of Marlowe Creek. The new settlement was situated south of Marlowe Creek on a ridge in an area was once under cultivation. It is unknown what types of structures existed at the old settlement. However, with the continuing operation of a saw mill as well as agricultural efforts, it is likely that structures with similar functions of those at 38LX339 existed at the old settlement. Although no artifacts revealing structural function were recovered, above ground architectural evidence as well as historical documents suggest that the three

structures represent a house site, a possible root cellar, and a possible smoke house. The layout of these buildings is in a somewhat linear fashion, with the house site located on the hill, the cellar located across the dirt road nearer to Marlowe Creek, and the possible smokehouse located further away next to a spring of Marlowe Creek. The pattern suggests the importance of the creek to daily activities.

The cemetery is situated on the opposite side of the new settlement, further uphill. This cemetery was used throughout the Clark family ownership and was located relatively far away from the early homesite. While many eighteenth and nineteenth century family cemeteries are situated on family properties, no study has been done to identify patterns in their locations in relation to house sites.

Sources Cited

Anderson, David

1975 Fort Congaree on the Carolina frontier: a history of investigations 1970-1976. *South Carolina Antiquities*, Vol. 7, No. 2.

1979 *Excavation at Four Fall Line Sites: The Southeastern Columbia Beltway Project*. Commonwealth Associates Inc., Report No. R-2008, Jackson, Michigan.

Braun, E. Lucy

1950 Deciduous Forests of Eastern North America. Blakiston, New York.

Brooks, Richard D. and David C. Crass

1991 *A Desperate Poor Country: History and Settlement Patterning on the Savannah River Site, Aiken and Barnwell Counties, South Carolina.* Savannah River Archaeological Research Papers 2. Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Carrillo, Richard F.

1976 *An Archaeological Survey of Rawls and Kinley Creeks, Lexington County, South Carolina.* Research Manuscript Series 105. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Central Midlands Regional Planning Council

1974 *Central Midlands Historic Preservation Survey*. Central Midlands Regional Planning Council, Columbia.

Ferguson, Leland G.

1976 *An Archaeological Survey of a Fall Line Creek: Crane Creek Project; Richland County, South Carolina.* Research Manuscript Series 94. South

Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Frothingham, E.H. and R.M. Nelson
1944 South Carolina Forest Resources and Industries. United States Department of Agriculture, Miscellaneous Publications 522.

Garrow, Patrick H., Steve A. Symes, and Henry W. Case
1985 *Physical Anthropology and Archaeological Investigations of the Nancy Creek Primitive Baptist Church Cemetery, Chamblee, Georgia*. Garrow and Associates, Atlanta.

Gay, Charles
1974 "The history of Fort Congaree". Unpublished manuscript on file at the Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

Goodyear, Albert C.
1976 *A Proposed Study of the Archaeology and History of the Otarre Development Company Property*. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Goodyear, Albert C. and Michael A. Harmon
1979 *Archaeological Reconnaissance and Testing Along the Broad River, Richland County, Columbia, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series 153. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Hanson, Glen T., Richard D. Brooks and John W. White
1981 *The Human Occupation Along the Steel Creek Floodplain: Results of an Intensive Archaeological Survey for the L-Area Reactivation Project, Savannah River Plant, Barnwell County, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series 173 South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, Columbia.

Harmon, Michael A.
1980 *An Archaeological Survey and Testing Program Along Six Mile Creek, Lexington County, South Carolina*. Research Manuscript Series 103. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Jones, Lewis P.
1971 *South Carolina: A Synoptic History for Laymen*. Sandlapper Publishing

Co., Inc. Orangeburg, S.C.

Joseph, J.W., Mary Beth Reed, Charles E. Cantley, Ted A. Rathbun, Steve Persons, Thomas R. Wheaton, Jr., Janet Maione, Joseph Gainey, and Richard T. Bryant
1991 *Agrarian Life, Romantic Death: Archaeological and Historical Testing and Data Recovery for the I-85 Northern Alternative, Spartanburg County, South Carolina.* Technical Report 39. New South Associates, Stone Mountain, Georgia.

Lawrence, Carl B.
1976 *Soil Survey of Lexington County, South Carolina.* U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, Washington, D.C.

Lee, Sammy T.
1978 *The Archaeological Society of South Carolina's Excavations at the Manning Site, 1977.* Paper presented at the Fourth Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology, Columbia.

Meriwether, Robert L.
1940 *The Expansion of South Carolina, 1729-1765.* Southern Press, Kingsport, Tennessee.

Michie, James L.
1969 Excavations at Thom's Creek. *Notebook* 1(10):2-16.

1971 Excavations at the Taylor Site. *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 13:47-48.

1989 *The Discovery of Old Fort Congaree.* Research Manuscript Series 208. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Mills, Robert
1825 *An Atlas of the Districts of South Carolina in 1825.* Reprinted (1965). Robert P. Wilkins and John D. Keels, Jr., Columbia.

1972 [1826] *Statistics of South Carolina.* Reprinted. The Reprint Press, Spartanburg, South Carolina.

Roberts, Wayne D.
1990 *An Intensive Archaeological Survey of the U.S. 378/ S.C. 6 Intersection Improvements, Lexington, South Carolina.* S.C. Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia, S.C.

Rose, Jerome
1985 *Gone to a Better Land: A Biohistory of a Rural Black Cemetery in the Post-Reconstruction South*. Research Series 25. Arkansas Archaeological Survey, Fayetteville.

South, Stanley
1977 *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology.* Academic Press, New York.

Stine, Linda F.
1989 *Raised Up in Hard Times: Factors Affecting Material Culture on Upland Piedmont Farmsteads Circa 1900-1940.* Unpublished PhD. dissertation. Department of Anthropology, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Tippett, V. Ann
1982 *An Archaeological Survey of the Kinley-Rawls Creek Alternative Revision: Saluda River Sewerline Segment.* Research Manuscript Series 186. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, Columbia.

Trinkley, Michael
1974 Archaeological Survey to locate Fort Congaree. Ms. on file, Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina.

1980 *Archaeological Survey of the I-20/26-126 Project.* Ms. on file, South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation, Columbia.

1989 *Archaeological Evaluation of the Proposed Riverbanks Botanical Gardens, Lexington County, South Carolina.* Research Contribution 36. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.

Trinkley, Michael and Debi Hacker-Norton
1984 *Analysis of Coffin Hardware from 38CH778, Charleston County, South Carolina.* Research Series 3. Chicora Foundation, Inc., Columbia.